

ES1EVOA04E ovake vctor

18/11/2026

Civil Engineering.

1) Mathematical modelling is the process of setting up a model solving it mathematically and interpreting the results in physical or in other terms.

ii) Using balance law + law of conservation of mass

b) Forming a differential equation from an existing algebraic equation of the system.

$$2) r = (t^2 + 3t)i + 2 \sin 3t j + 3e^{2t} k$$

$$i) \frac{dr}{dt} = (2t + 3)i + 6 \cos 3t j + 6e^{2t} k$$

$$ii) \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dr}{dt} \right)$$

$$= 2i + 18 \sin 3t j + 12e^{2t} k$$

$$iii) \left. \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} \right|_{t=0} = 2i + 18 \sin 3(0) j + 12e^{2(0)} k$$

3) If

$$A = x^2 y i + (xy + yz) j + xz^2 k$$

$$B = yz i - 3xz j + 2xy k$$

$$\phi = 3x^2 y + xyz - 4y^2 z^2 - 3$$

at point (1, 2, 1)

$$i) \Delta \phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} k$$

$$\Delta \phi = (6xy + yz) i + (3x^2 + xz - 8yz^2) j + (xy - 4y^2 z) k$$

at point (1, 2, 1)

$$\Delta \phi = (6(1)(2) + (2)(1)) i + (3(1)^2 + (1)(1) - 8(2)(1)^2) j + ((1)(2) - 4(2)^2(1)) k$$

$$\Delta \phi = 14i - 12j - 16k$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ii) } \Delta A &= \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) \cdot axi + ayj + azk \\
 &= \frac{\partial ax}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial ay}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial az}{\partial z} \\
 &= \frac{\partial (x^2y)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (xy + yz)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (xz^2)}{\partial z} \\
 &= 2xy + (x+z) + 2xz \\
 &= 2(1)(2) + (1+1) + (1)2(1) \\
 &= 4 + 2 + 2 \\
 &\text{at } (1, 2, 1) \\
 \Delta A &= 4 + 2 + 2 \\
 \Delta A &= 8
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{iii) } \Delta \times B = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ yz & -3xz & 2xy \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & i \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right] - j \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right] + k \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] \\
 & \left[ -3xz \quad 2xy \right] \left[ yz \quad 2xy \right] \left[ yz \quad -3xz \right] \\
 & i \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2xy) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (-3xz) \right] - j \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2xy) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (yz) \right] + k \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-3xz) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (yz) \right] \\
 \Delta \times B &= i [2x + 3z] - j [2y - y] + k [-3z - z] \\
 &\text{at point } (1, 2, 1) \\
 \Delta \times B &= i (2(1) + 3(1)) - j [2(2) - (2)] + k [-3(1) - (1)] \\
 &= 5i - 2j - 4k
 \end{aligned}$$

iv) grad div A

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{div } A &= \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) \cdot axi + ayj + azk \\
 &= \frac{\partial ax}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial ay}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial az}{\partial z} \\
 &= \frac{\partial (x^2y)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (xy + yz)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (xz^2)}{\partial z} \\
 &= 2xy + (x+z) + 2xz = A
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{grad Div } A = \left( i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \cdot (2xy + (x+z) + 2z^2)$$

$$= (2y + 1 + 2z) i + j(2x) + (1+2z) k$$

at point (1, 2, 1)

$$\text{grad Div } A = (2(2) + 1 + 2(1)) i + (2(1)) j + (1 + 2(1)) k$$

$$\Delta A = 7i + 2j + 3k$$

v)  $\text{Curl } A$  or  $\text{curl } A$

$$\text{Curl } A = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2y & (xy+yz) & xz^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$i \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ (xy+yz) & xz^2 \end{vmatrix} - j \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2y & xz^2 \end{vmatrix} + k \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ x^2y & (xy+yz) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$i [0 - y] - j [2z^2 - 0] + k (y - x^2)$$

$$= -yi - 2z^2j + (y - x^2)k$$

$$+ k \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-x^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-y) \right]$$

$$\text{Curl } A = i [1 + 2z] - j [-2x + 0] + k (0 + 1)$$

$$\text{Curl } A = (1 + 2z) i + 2xj + k$$

at point (1, 2, 1)

$$\text{Curl } A = (1 + 2(1)) i + 2(1) j + k$$

$$= 3i + 2j + k$$

iii)  $\left| \frac{d^2r}{dt^2} \right|$  at  $t = 0$

$$\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = 2i + 18 \sin 30(0)j + 12e^{2(0)}$$

$$t = 0 \quad 2i + 12k$$

$$\left| \frac{d^2r}{dt^2} \right|_{t=0} = \sqrt{2^2 + 12^2}$$

$$= 12.17$$